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EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

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02/03/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/813,901	Applicant(s) EROL ET AL.	
	Examiner Quoc A. Tran	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 October 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 October 2008 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This is a Final Office Action responsive to amendments and remarks filed 10/16/2008. Claims 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 are currently pending in this application. Claim 12 was previously cancelled, claims 10; 28; 40; 48; 57 and 65 are currently cancelled. Independent claims 1; 21; 34; 44; 51; 61; 68 and 69 have been amended; Effective filing date is **03/30/2004**, (Assignee: Ricoh).

Claims Rejection – 35 U.S.C. 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9; 11; 13-14; 17-27; 29-30; 33-39; 41, 43-47; 49, 51-56; 58, 60-64 and 66-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over **Chiu et al** US007051271B1 filed 10/03/2000 (hereinafter Chiu), in view of **Hull** [Document image similarity and equivalence protection] Published 11/29/119 by " IJDARUS" Pages 37-42 (hereinafter Hull), and further view of **Bozdagi et al** -US006647535B11 filed 08/18/1999 (hereinafter Bozdagi),

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Regarding independent claims 1,

Chiu teaches:

**a method in a computer system for creating a composite
electronic representation including presentation material
information, the computer system thus creating a composite
electronic representation of the document**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video). This interpretation is supported by Applicant's specification, which is stated "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15.)

**the method comprising: scanning a paper document to
generate an electronic presentation of the document with
presentation material.**

(See the Abstract and Col. 2, Lines 15-25→Chiu discloses this limitation in that a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.) in addition Chiu further discloses the a scanned document is linking to a segment of a video wherein the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the

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plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step includes an identifier for comparing to the plurality of video frame identifiers;

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*key frame images obtained from video information captured during the presentation*" at Pages 21 Para 57.)

extracting a visual feature from the electronic presentation of the document, the visual feature corresponding to a portion of the presentation material;

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. An orthonormal transform, such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to compare scanned documents to video frames.)

accessing recorded information including at least one of audio and visual information recorded during a presentation of the presentation material;

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

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Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

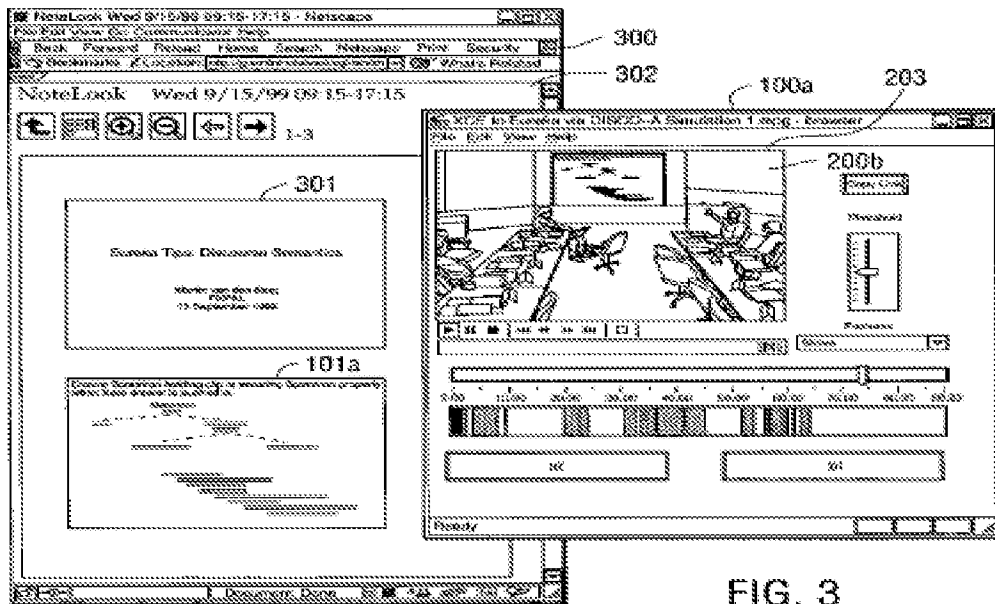


FIG. 3

storing the composite electronic representation for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document.

(See Chui at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5 discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

Also see Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

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Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5 discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

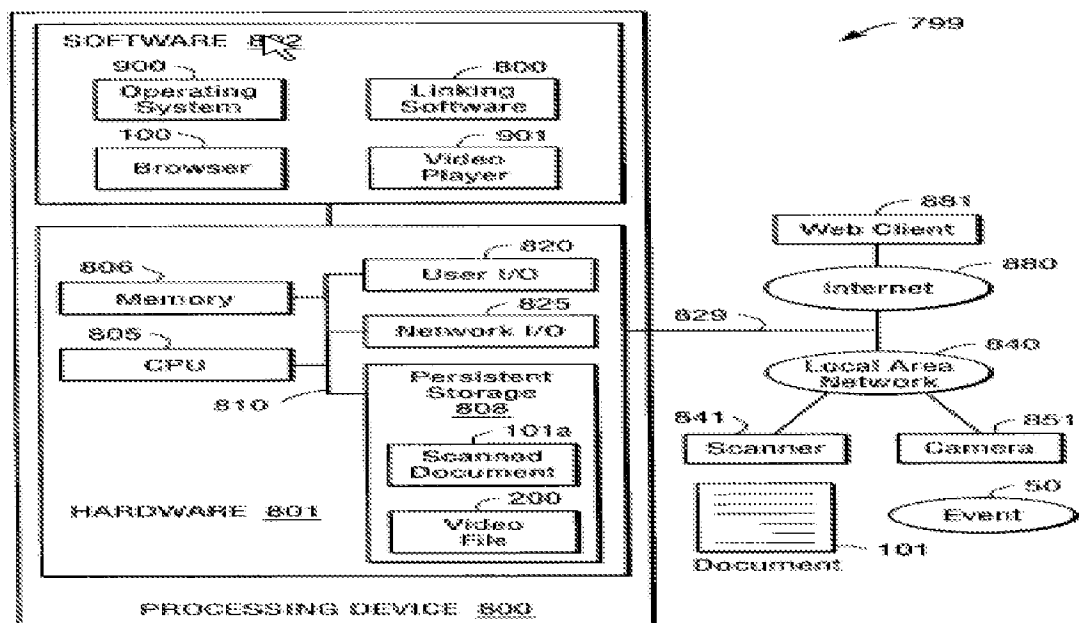


FIG. 5

metadata including the matching information,

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step. Also Chiu further illustrated at FIG. 2 browser

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interface 100a having window 105 displays the relative time in which video frame 200a is displayed during the course of event 50.

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*metadata may indicate how long the slide was discussed*" at Pages 14 Para [0066] Lines 11-12.)

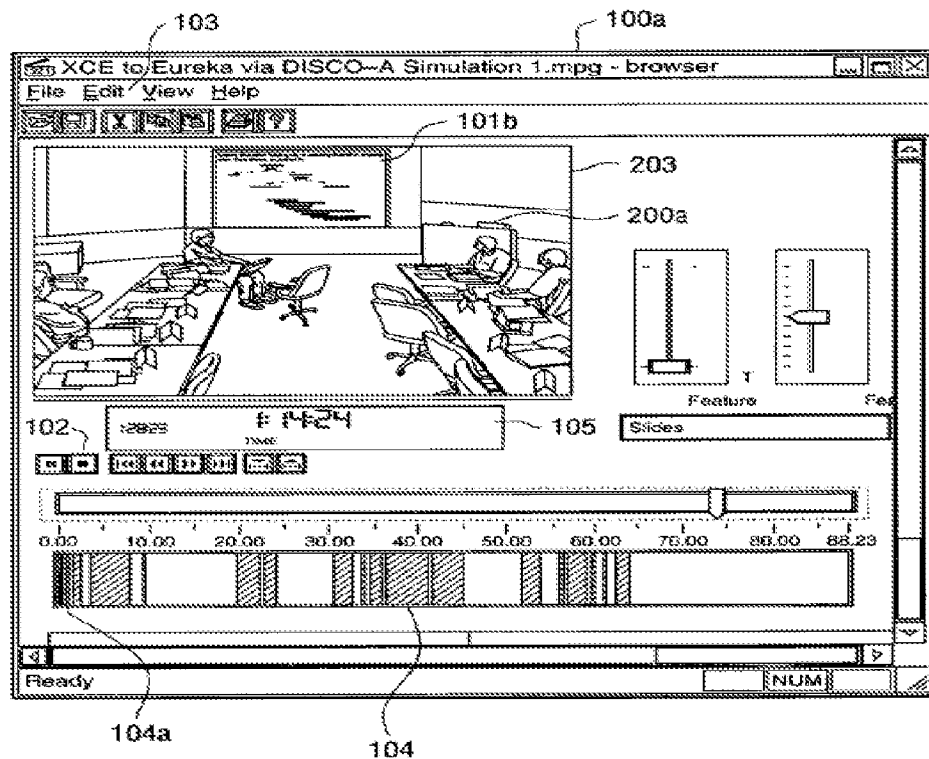


FIG. 2

In addition Chui does not expressly teach, but Hull teaches:

comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information that matches the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information matches a feature portion of the presentation material, and

determining matching information for each matching portion of the recorded information and feature portion using a matching algorithm configured to map the visual feature to a portion of any of a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion; and of the recorded information determined to match the visual feature,

(See Fig. 2 and at Pages 308-312→ Hull discloses this limitation in that features extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations of two images are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent. As illustrated in Fig. 2 hierarchical algorithm is presented for determining the similarity and equivalence of document images which are extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations of two images are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent. The equivalence of two documents is determined by applying the Hausdorff distance to the two-dimensional arrangement of pass codes in small patches of each image [matching portion of recorded images]. In this case the fax-compress images are compared to the compress image form the data base to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent. Furthermore, Hull further disclosed the similarity detection algorithm include incorporation of structural information about the segmentation of a document into zones such as text, graphics, photographs, etc. Such information may improve performance. However, the run time overhead of such a method should be considered. The experiments with the equivalence detection method assume corresponding image patches can be located in two equivalent images. An automatic technique

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for calculating this from compressed data should be developed [at Page 312 Top right column of Hull.)

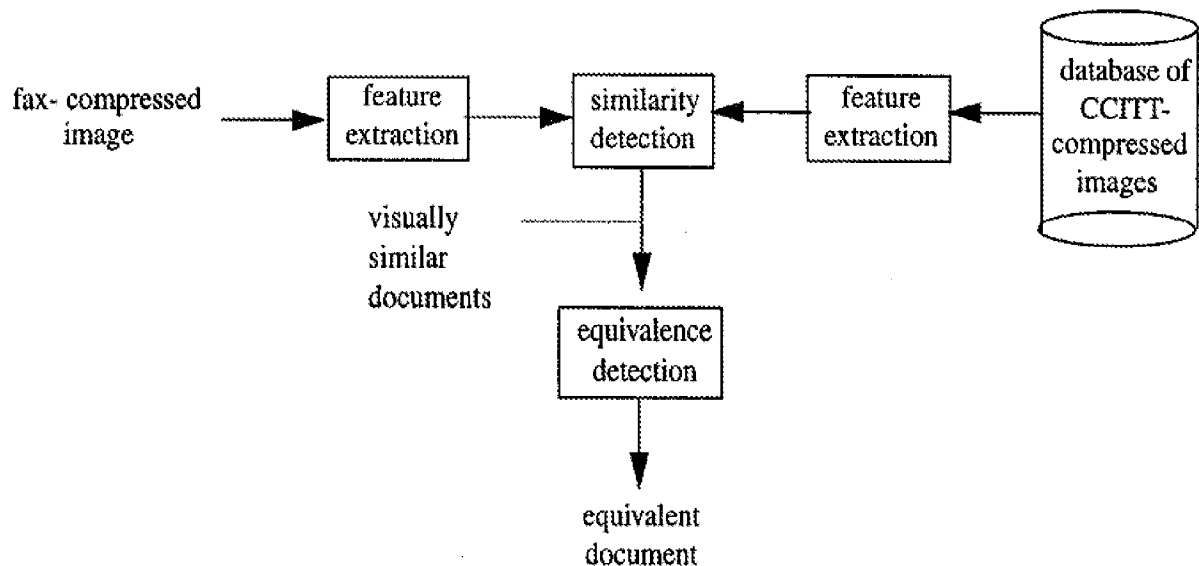


Figure 2. Document image similarity and equivalence detection algorithm.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui method of linking a video to a scan document to include a means of comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information that matches the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information matches a feature portion of the presentation material, and determining matching information for each matching portion of the recorded information and feature portion using a matching algorithm configured to map the visual feature to a portion of any of a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion as taught by Hull. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

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motivated to modify this combination because Hull and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

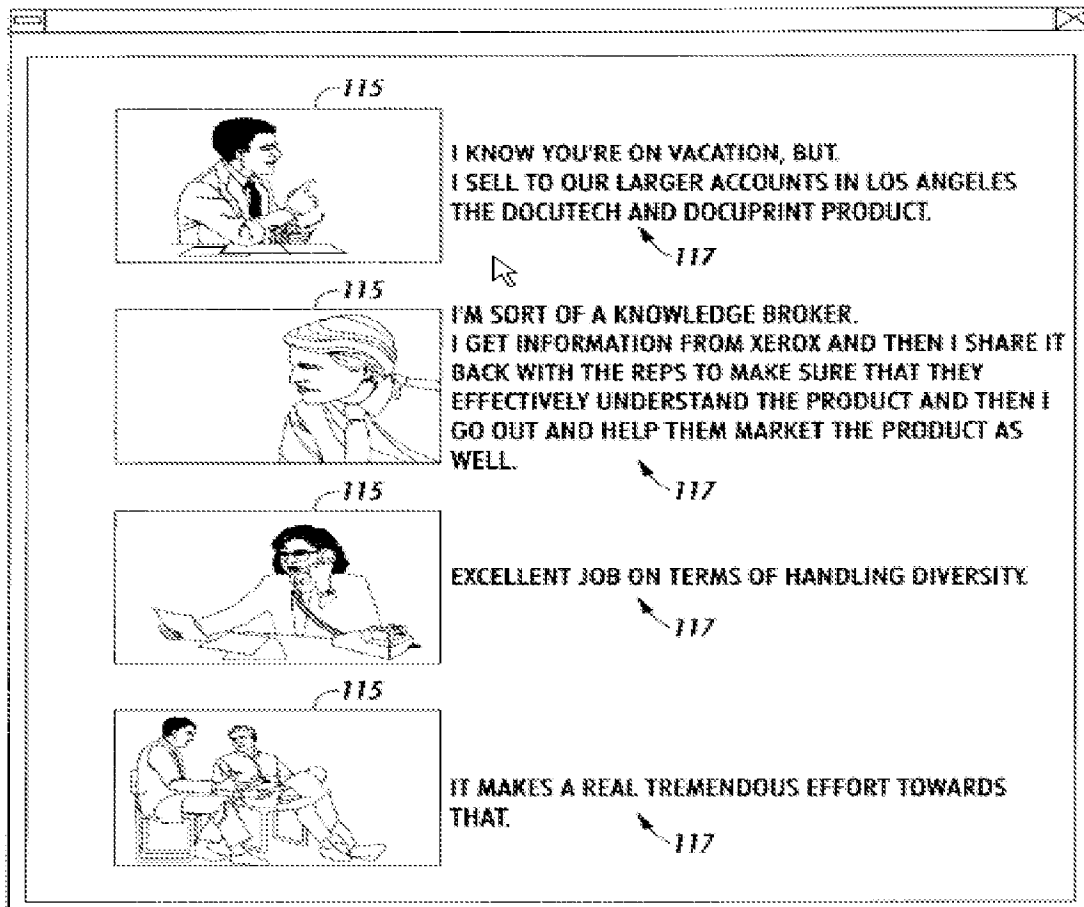
In addition Chui and Hull do not teach, but Bozdagi teaches:

generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the recorded information determined to match the visual feature, including the user selectable object, and the user selectable object being placed in a position associated with the extracted feature and allowing the user to access the portion of the recorded information in an application displaying the ..electronic representation or a separate application by selecting the user selectable.

(See Fig. 3-4 and the Abstract and Column 5, Line 25 through Column 6, Line 65→Bozdagi disclosed generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document; as illustrated in Fig. 3, the selectable object items 115 are

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generated and being inserted into the web document 210, wherein the text item 117 is matching text for specific video link that is linkable to the video files [visual object] that allowed user to access the matching video as designed.)

**FIG. 3**

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui and Hull method of linking a video to a scan document and comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information corresponds to a

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feature portion of the presentation material to include a means of said generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the recorded information determined to match the visual feature, including the user selectable object being placed in a position associated with the extracted feature and allowing the user to access the portion of the recorded information in an application displaying the ...electronic representation or a separate application by selecting the user selectable as taught by Bozdagi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull and Bozdagi are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material (i.e. multimedia) associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15).

*Regarding **Independent claim 21,***

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 1 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 21 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 34,***

Claim 34 recites a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 34 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 44,***

Claim 44 recites a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 44 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 21- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 51,***

Claim 51 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 51 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 61,***

Claim 61 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation

of Claim 61 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 61- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 68,***

Claim 68 recites a system for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 68 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 69,***

Claim 69 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 69 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **claims 2, 22, 35, 45, 52, and 62,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

**determining associating information for the recorded
information that corresponds to the extracted feature.**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chiu further discloses a method for linking a

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scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

*Regarding **claims 3, 23, 46 and 63,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

**wherein the association information comprises time
information and source information for recorded information.**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chiu further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

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*Regarding **claims 4, 36, and 53,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

associating the association information with the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation.

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations (i.e. additional information) made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.)

*Regarding **claims 5, 24, 37, 47, 54 and 64,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

receiving a selection to the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation and using the association information for the additional information to access the recorded information.

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

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*Regarding **claims 6, 25, 38 and 55,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

accessing the recorded information using the determined additional information.

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 7, and 26,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

displaying the accessed recorded information.

(See Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 8, and 27,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

playing the accessed information.

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(See Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 9, 29, 39, 49, 56 and 66,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

performing at least one of emailing, printing, storing, and copying the created composite electronic representation.

(See Chiu at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5→discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

*Regarding **claims 11, 41 and 58,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

wherein the received electronic representation of the paper document includes notes taken by a user, wherein the created composite electronic representation includes the notes taken by the user.

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to show them without a background. In any case,

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the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

Regarding claim 13,

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

determining a document that includes the recorded information using the extracted feature.

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

Regarding claim 14,

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

determining a portion of the document that includes the information corresponding to the feature.

(See Fig. 2-33 and Section 4.1 "Similarity detection" Pages 39-40→ Hull discloses this limitation in that features extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations

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Of two images are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent.)

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui and Bozdagi to include a means of determining a portion of the document that includes the information corresponding to the feature as taught by Hull. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Hull and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 17-18**,*

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises determining an electronic image of the document, the document being a paper document.

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(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

*Regarding **claims 19, and 33,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving the electronic representation in response to an input from a user indicating that the composite electronic representation should be created.

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15.)

*Regarding **claims 20, 30, 43, 60 and 67,***

Chiu, Hull and Bozdagi further comprise:

the document comprises a paper document.

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

Claims 15-16, 31-32, 42, 50 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over **Chiu et al** US007051271B1 filed 10/03/2000 (hereinafter Chiu), in view of **Hull** [Document image similarity and equivalence protection] Published 11/29/119 by " IJDARUS" Pages 37-42 (hereinafter Hull), and further view of **Bozdagi et al** -US006647535B11 filed 08/18/1999 (hereinafter Bozdagi), and further in view of **Coar** US 20070106932A1 Continuation of 09/533,152 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Coar).

Regarding claims 15, 31, 42, 50 and 59,

Chui, Hull and Bozdagi do not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

**an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein
the information in the recorded information corresponding to the
feature is determined using the identifier.**

(See Fig. 1 and at Para 86→ Coar discloses this limitation in that a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. XWPL (eXtensible Workflow Package Language is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) based language. One portion of the language defines a standardized method to place information into a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode) symbols (one symbol for each document and row in the data source) for each document to be scanned. The user would then prepare the documents with the XWPL symbol in the proper sequence to permit scanning, the user could then scan the documents, and the application would then, using the necessary symbol recognition tools, extract the data from the

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symbol, and automatically place the image of the document within the correct VirPack in the correct placemen.)

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui, Hull and Bozdagi to include a means of said an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein the information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature is determined using the identifier as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull, Bozdagi and Coar Hull are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 16 and 32,***

Chui, Hull and Bozdagi do not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

**the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and
signature information.**

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode.)

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Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui, Hull and Bozdagi to include a means of said the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull, Bozdagi and Coar Hull are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Brief description of cited prior art:

Chiu at Fig. 2-3 and 5 disclosed browser interface (item 300) for ***accessing a segment of video file*** (item 200) which ***references scanned document*** (item 101a), wherein browser interface 300 includes window (item 302) for viewing scanned documents (item 301 and 101a). This allows a user

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may double-click on the scanned document (item 301 or 101a) and browser interface (item 100a) will play in window (item 203) the corresponding recorded segment of event (item 50) referencing the scanned documents. Also the scanned documents (item 301 and 101a) may be represented by hyperlinked universal resource location ("URL") addresses, where the video may be resided- See Chiu at Fig. 1-5 and at Column 3, Line 45 through Column 4, Line 15. Also Chiu further disclosed the links between a scanned document and a segment of video matching the scanned document (col. 2, lines 15-17; abstract). Coefficients of an image of the document and coefficients of representative video frames are compared, and when the coefficients ***match within a predetermined threshold*** the document is linked or ***indexed to the video frame*** (col. 6, lines 5-45). Also Chiu further illustrated at FIG. 2 browser interface 100a having window 105 displays the relative time in which video frame 200a is displayed during the course of event 50 [See Chiu at Fig. 2 Col. 2, Lines 15-25]; This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "***metadata may indicate how long the slide was discussed***" at Pages 14 Para [0066] Lines 11-12.)

Hull et al. disclosed extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations and compress images form database are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent. As illustrated in Fig. 2 hierarchical algorithm is presented for determining the similarity and equivalence of document images which are extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations of two images are compared to determine their visual ***similarity***

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and whether they are equivalent. The equivalence of two documents is determined by applying the Hausdorff distance to the two-dimensional arrangement of pass codes in small patches of each image [matching portion of recorded images]. In this case the fax-compress images is compared to the compress image form the data base to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent [See Fig. 2 and at Pages 308-31]. Furthermore, Hull further disclosed the similarity detection algorithm include incorporation of structural information about the **segmentation of a document** into zones such **as text, graphics, photographs, etc.** Such information may improve performance. However, the run time overhead of such a method should be considered. The experiments with the equivalence detection method assume corresponding image patches can be located in two equivalent images. An automatic technique for calculating this from compressed data should be developed [at Page 312 Top right column of Hull.)

Bozdagi et al. disclosed the method and system for **generating and inserting a user selectable object** providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature of the electronic representation of the document; as illustrated in Fig. 3, the selectable object items 115 are generated and being inserted into the web document 210, wherein the text item 117 is matching text for specific video link that is linkable to the video files [visual object] that allowed user to access the matching video as

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designed [See Fig. 3-4 and the Abstract and Column 5, Line 25 through Column 6, Line 65 of Bozdagi]

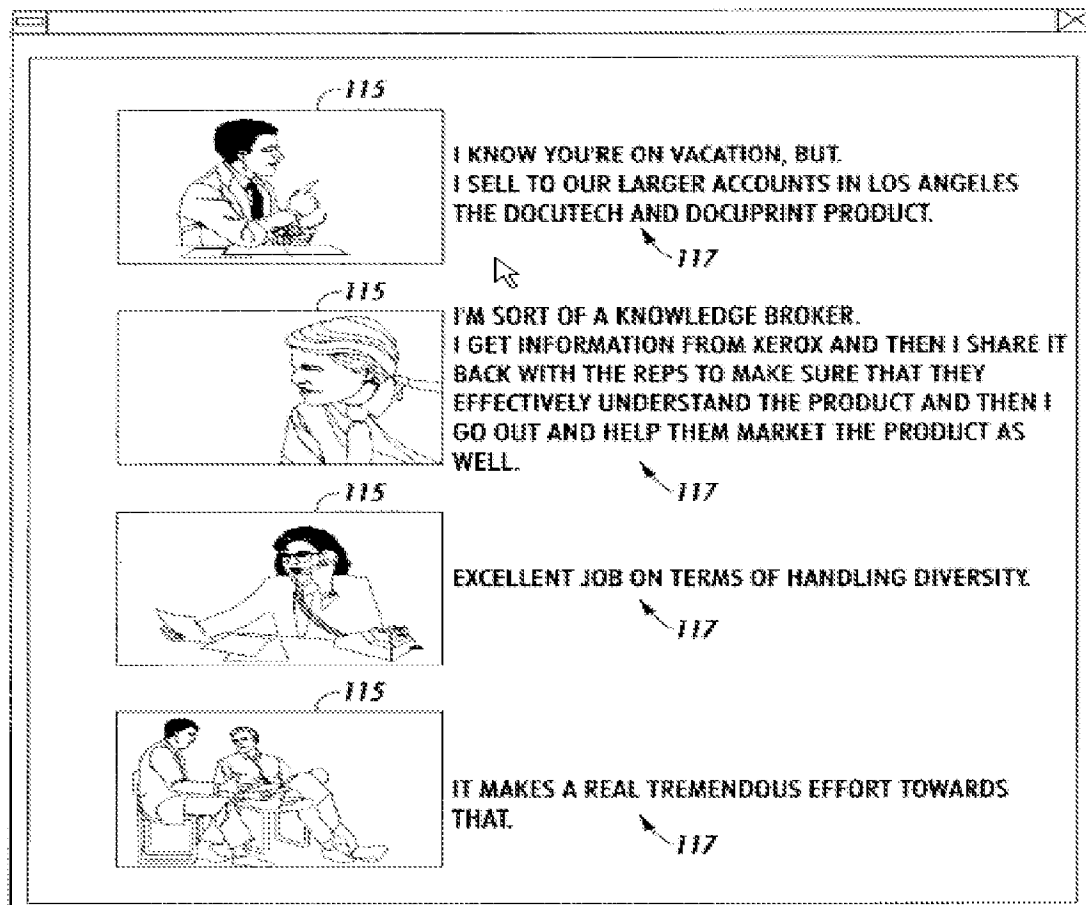


FIG. 3

Coar disclosed *a machine readable symbol* at the time which the paper document printed, wherein those machine readable symbol are programmatic interface to *permit interaction with all portions of the package* (i.e. the resulting electronic package file would then contain an image of the paper document and the index data in a form that permits easy extraction and transfer

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to another system- See Coar at Para 31), permit security access, edit, view, extraction, processing, and delivery of contents- See Coar at Para 23, 31, and 41-42- [see above rejection of claims 16 and 32 for further details].

Response to Remarks:

Beginning on pages 18/22 of the Remarks filed 10/16/2008 (hereinafter the remarks), Applicants argue the following issues, which are accordingly addressed below.

Regarding rejections of claims 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 filed 10/16/2008 under 35 USC. 103:

Applicant asserts that the proposed combination [of Chiu; Hull; Bozdagi and Coar] fails to established a *prima facie* case, because Chiu and Hul and Bozdagi fail to teach, "*comparing the visual feature to the recorded information...; and generating...and inserting a user selectable object provide user with access to the portion of the record information...*" [see te remarks pages 19, line 8 through Page 20 line 23.

For purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of independent claims 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69.

The Examiner disagrees.

As discuss above, and recognized by the Examiner, Chiu at Fig. 2-3 and 5 disclosed browser interface (item 300) for **accessing a segment of video file** (item 200) which **references scanned document** (item 101a), wherein browser interface 300 includes window (item 302) for viewing scanned documents (item 301 and 101a). This allows a user may double-click on the scanned document (item 301 or 101a) and browser interface (item 100a) will play in window (item 203) the corresponding recorded segment of event (item 50) referencing the scanned documents. Also the scanned documents (item 301 and 101a) may be represented by hyperlinked universal resource location ("URL") addresses, where the video may be resided- See Chiu at Fig. 1-5 and at Column 3, Line 45 through Column 4, Line 15. Also Chiu further disclosed the links between a scanned document and a segment of video matching the scanned document (col. 2, lines 15-17; abstract). Coefficients of an image of the document and coefficients of representative video frames are compared, and when the coefficients **match within a predetermined threshold** the document is linked or **indexed to the video frame** (col. 6, lines 5-45). Also Chiu further illustrated at FIG. 2 browser interface 100a having window 105 displays the relative time in which video frame 200a is displayed during the course of event 50 [See Chiu at Fig. 2 Col. 2, Lines 15-25];

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "**metadata** may indicate how long the slide was discussed" at Pages 14 Para [0066] Lines 11-12.

In addition, "What matters is the objective reach of the claim. If the claim extends to what is obvious, it is invalid under § 103." KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1742 (2007). To be nonobvious, an improvement must be "more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions." Id. at 1740.

As recognized by the Examiner, Chiu's browser interface for **accessing a segment of video file** which **references scanned document** whereby Video recordings of meetings and scanned paper documents are natural digital documents that come out of a meeting [see Chiu at the title and the abstract]. As recognized by the Examiner, Chiu does not expressly teach the use of comparing the visual feature to the recorded information as recited in independent claims 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69. On the other hand, in what is fairly characterized as analogous art in accordance with the above-noted case law, Hull et al. disclosed extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations and compress images form database are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent. As illustrated in Fig. 2 hierarchical algorithm is presented for determining the similarity and equivalence of document images which are extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations of two images are **compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent**. The equivalence of two documents is determined by applying the Hausdorff distance to the two-dimensional arrangement of pass codes in small patches of each image [matching portion of recorded images]. In

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this case the fax-compress images is compared to the compress image form the data base to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent [See Fig. 2 and at Pages 308-31]. Furthermore, Hull further disclosed the similarity detection algorithm include incorporation of structural information about the ***segmentation of a document*** into zones such ***as text, graphics, photographs, etc.*** Such information may improve performance. However, the run time overhead of such a method should be considered. The experiments with the equivalence detection method assume corresponding image patches can be located in two equivalent images. An automatic technique for calculating this from compressed data should be developed [at Page 312 Top right column of Hull. Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui method of linking a video to a scan document to include a means of comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information that matches the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information matches a feature portion of the presentation material, and determining matching information for each matching portion of the recorded information and feature portion using a matching algorithm configured to map the visual feature to a portion of any of a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion as taught by Hull. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Hull and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic

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presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

In additions, as recognized by the Examiner, Chiu's browser interface for ***accessing a segment of video file*** which ***references scanned document*** whereby Video recordings of meetings and scanned paper documents are natural digital documents that come out of a meeting [see Chiu at the title and the abstract] and Hull's ***compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent*** [See Fig. 2 and at Pages 308-31], in combination do not expressly teach the use of generating...and inserting a user selectable object provide user with access to the portion of the record information as recited in independent claims 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69. On the other hand, in what is fairly characterized as analogous art in accordance with the above-noted case law, Bozdagi et al. disclosed the method and system for ***generating and inserting a user selectable object*** providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature of the electronic representation of the document; as illustrated in Fig. 3, the selectable object items 115 are generated and being inserted into the web document 210, wherein the text item 117 is matching text for specific video link that is linkable to the video files [visual object] that allowed user to access the matching video as designed [See Fig. 3-4 and the Abstract and Column 5, Line 25 through Column 6, Line 65 of Bozdagi]. Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui and Hull method

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of linking a video to a scan document and comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information corresponds to a feature portion of the presentation material to include a means of said generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the recorded information determined to match the visual feature, including the user selectable object as taught by Bozdagi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull and Bozdagi are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material (i.e. multimedia) associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15).

Thus Chiu; Hull and Bozdagi clearly disclosed the all the limitations of 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69; particularly comparing the visual feature to the recorded information...; and generating...and inserting a user selectable object provide user with access to the portion of the record information..., as recited in 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69, and provided proper reasons to combine [see also the above rejections for details]

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Regarding rejections of claims 15-16, 31-32, 42, 50, and 59 under 35 USC. 103:

Applicant asserts that the proposed combination [of Chiu; Hull; Bozdagi and Coar] fails to established a *prima facie* case, because Coar fails to teach, "*comparing the visual feature to the recorded information...; and generating...and inserting a user selectable obejct provide user with access to the portion of the record information...*" [see the remarks page 21, Lines 15-28] and because Coar "*can not have a machine readable symbol included at the tiem of printing*" see the remarks at Page 21 Lines 6-9.

The Examiner disagrees.

As discuss above, Chiu; Hull and Bozdagi clearly disclosed the all the limtaiton of 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69; particulally comparing the visual feature to the recorded information...; and generating...and inserting a user selectable obejct provide user with access to the portion of the record information..., as recited in 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69, and provided proper reasons to combine [see also the above rejections and responses to the remarks to claims , 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, and 69 cites above for details]

In addition, The Examine believes the applicant arguments; specifically the limitation of "*can not have a machine readable symbol included at the tiem of printing*" is not positively recited in the claim language. For further clarification, as explained in the above rejection for Claims 15-16, 31-32, 42, 50, and 59, **Coar** disclosed ***a machine readable symbol*** at the time which the paper document

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printed, wherein those machine readable symbol are programmatic interface to ***permit interaction with all portions of the package*** (i.e. the resulting electronic package file would then contain an image of the paper document and the index data in a form that permits easy extraction and transfer to another system- See Coar at Para 31), permit security access, edit, view, extraction, processing, and delivery of contents- See Coar at Para 23, 31, and 41-42- [see above rejection of claims 16 and 32 for further details]. Also Coar further disclosed a method for creating and using virtual electronic containers for documents and data. The electronic container provides a capability to scan and store paper documents in a virtual container. The container can also store existing electronic documents with associated data. Electronic documents are stored and maintained in their original format, ***allowing extraction and use by the applications that created them.*** ***The electronic container also recognizes graphical symbols of prescribed formats.*** This is generally disclosed at the Abstract of Coar. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui, Hull and Bozdagi to include a means of said the identifier comprises at least one of the barcode and signature information as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull, Bozdagi and Coar Hull are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.).

Thus Chiu; Hull and Bozdagi and Coar clearly disclosed the all the limitation of 15-16, 31-32, 42, 50, and 59; particularly comparing the visual feature to the recorded information...; and generating...and inserting a user selectable object provide user with access to the portion of the record information..., wherein an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein the information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature is determined using the identifier [e.g. bar code] as recited in 15-16, 31-32, 42, 50, and 59, and provided proper reasons to combine [see also the above rejections for details]

Therefore claims 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 remains rejected at least at this time.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

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the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Quoc A. Tran/
Patent Examiner

/DOUG HUTTON/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2176